

THE VERGENNES PRESS,

AND ADDISON COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

BY H. BELL.

MIDDLEBURY, VT. MAY 11, 1841.

VOL. 6, NO. 1.

The People's Press is printed at the Brick Building North end of the Bridge.

EPHRAIM M. BELL, Proprietor.

by whom all orders for printing, Bills, Cards, &c. of every kind, and fashionably executed.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

Volume.

Single subscribers, \$2.00
Half-yearly subscribers, \$1.00
Quarterly subscribers, \$1.00
Annual subscribers, \$2.00
For a full and complete list of the contents of the Press, see the inside of the cover.

1841.

Vergennes & Troy Line.

THIS Line of Boats will resume business at the opening of navigation, leaving Vergennes every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and returning to Troy every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

At Troy, the boats will be taken up to the head of the river, and will be taken up to the head of the river, and will be taken up to the head of the river.

R. CHAPMAN, Agent, Troy—Office No. 151 River St., over L.H. Hooker's Tow-boat Office, at the foot of stairs.

N.B.—The proprietors of the above Line respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage, and pledge themselves to forward freight entrusted to their care with promptness and dispatch, having every necessary facility, as usual.

April, 1841. 486m.

VERGENNES & BUFFALO LINE.

THE CANAL PACKET J. NIEMAN.

CAPT. M. T. DAVIS, will commence his trips on the 27th of April, between the city and Buffalo, running NIGHT and DAY, as follows:

LEAVES VERGENNES.	LEAVES BUFFALO.
April 27, May 7	May 7, May 17
May 14, May 24	May 14, May 24
May 31, June 10	May 31, June 10
June 17, June 27	June 17, June 27
July 4, July 14	July 4, July 14
July 21, July 31	July 21, July 31
August 7, August 17	August 7, August 17
August 24, September 3	August 24, September 3
September 10, September 20	September 10, September 20
September 27, October 7	September 27, October 7
October 14, October 24	October 14, October 24

Through the 5th Day.

This Packet has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in first rate order for Freight and Passengers.

Will leave Vergennes at 7 o'clock in the morning, to be on board the day previous. Freight must be on board the day previous. Passengers, particularly from Vermont, those moving or visiting their friends, to and fro, will almost always find some going into their immediate neighborhood, thereby making the trip more agreeable. Every attention will be paid to Passengers, with or without board, by a careful Captain and crew, who will endeavor to give satisfaction. For further particulars, inquire of the captain on board, or of

R. CHAPMAN, Vergennes, or JOY & WEBSTER, Buffalo. March 25, 1841. 496m.

PREMIUM BASS & DOUBLE BASS VIOLS.

ABRAHAM PRESCOTT, would respectfully inform all persons interested in the science of music, that he continues to manufacture at Concord N. H., BASS & D. BASS VIOLS of a very superior quality, and having obtained the first Premiums that has ever been awarded to an American manufacturer of such instruments at the great Fair of the American Institute in New York City, at the great Fair of the Mechanical Association in Boston, and at the Fair of the Mechanical Association in Portland, Maine, he has not only tendered his thanks to his friends and patrons for their favors, but pledges himself to Religious Societies, musical associations and individuals who may wish to purchase, that no reasonable efforts shall be wanting on his part, to enable him to meet their orders in the most prompt and satisfactory manner, that he may still retain their confidence and merit a continuance of the liberal patronage he has for many years enjoyed.

He also keeps an extensive assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, among which are

Melodions and Sopranoes, which are much admired for sweetness of tone, and well adapted to parlor or church music.

Music schools, military bands, or individuals, can be supplied with brass and other instruments of any description, as cheap or cheaper than they can purchase in the city of Boston.

Also, Violin, Bass and Double Bass Viol Strings, Bows, Bridges, Patent Heads, Tuning Forks and Pipes, Instruction Books, Clarionet Reeds and Mouth Pieces, Umbrellas, Parasols, walking Canes, &c. &c. &c.

Orders will be gratefully received, and Instruments sent by Stage at the risk of the manufacturer, and if not satisfactory, may be exchanged.

Musical instruments and Umbrellas, repaired as usual. Please call at his new music Store, a few doors south of the Eagle Coffee House.

Concord, N. H. March 2, 1841. 443m.

Brooms.

25 Doz. just received and for sale by doz. or single, by

Z. BECKWITH.

Jan. 12, 1841.

ORGAN & PIANO FORTE TUNING.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—Frequent communications have appeared in the agricultural papers for the last few months, in relation to the qualities of the Rohan potato. It is doubtless true, that we, as a people, are somewhat prone to be taken up with new things, but I imagine a greater difficulty with many of our farmers, is, an unwillingness to adopt improvements, when they are truly important, solely because they are new.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE ROHAN AND SILVER LAKE POTATOES.

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LOST.

ABOUT the 9th of February, between Smith's tavern in Ripton, and the residence of the subscriber in New Haven, a brown BOA,

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE two-story brick house one door east of the new Methodist meeting house, with the lot and a good barn on the same. Also, about fourteen acres of land, on the north side of the Village, on the stage road leading to New Haven. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves. The above property, will be sold together or separate to suit the purchaser.

WOOL & PELTS.

THE subscribers will exchange for wool or Pelts,

Grey Cloths, Cassimeres or Sateen.

also will pay cash for good Fleece Wool at the Woolen Factory, South end of the bridge where they receive wool to manufacture as usual. All orders sent to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers having made such arrangements the past season as will enable them to furnish goods in their line at prices considerably lower than formerly, beg leave to suggest to their friends and the merchants generally through Vermont and northern New York, the very great advantage that will accrue to them from buying there.

EARTHEN, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE.

at the head of steam navigation on the Hudson. Among their assortment, may be found the following:

Light Blue, Bourbon, Sprig, Dove, Pink, Paris White and White Granite, Dining, Tea and Breakfast Ware.

Ridgway's Celebrated Blue and Bourbon Sprig Granite, Dining, Tea and Breakfast Ware. Blue and Bourbon Sprig Gran Toilet Ware.

Common and Fancy China Tea Sets. Cut, Pressed, and Plain Glass Ware,

together with a very extensive supply of common Ware, all of which they will be prepared, on the opening of navigation, to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call—nothing charged for being attentive.

A. SLASON & CO.

165 River Street, Troy, March, 1841.

Carding Wool.

THE Custom Cards are now in readiness for business, and those who want ROLL shall be well accommodated if they will pay the little bills on the receipt of the rolls, which we must ask in all cases, unless the charge can be made in connection with charges for other work of larger amount.

Also CLOTH DRESSING done as usual.

A. SPALDING & CO.

Middlebury, May 1, 1840. 524m.

CLOTHS, &c.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gowns, brooms, Dalmatia cloths, Cashmeres, Trimmings &c. just received at BIRGE'S.

STONE.

THE subscriber having opened a ledge a few rods out of the village of Middlebury, gives notice that he will furnish all kinds of Building Stone, on the most reasonable terms. The stone is of a superior quality for flagging or underpinning, and may be obtained of any size or shape. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call and examine.

N. B. All calls in his line, as a MASON, will be promptly attended to.

OSGOOD HOLMAN.

Middlebury Jan. 26, 1841. 374m.

CARPETINGS.

WOOLEN, Cotton and Hair Carpetings, Matting, Rugs &c. at BIRGE'S.

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CARPETINGS.

ance. Gen. Bennet commanded the Legion, under the direction of the prophet, and acquitted himself in a truly officer-like manner."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Combe's tour in the United States.

MANSION AND FARM AT NORTH BEND.

Gen. Harrison's residence at North Bend consists of a centre house of two stories, now covered with clapboards, but which the Gen. told us is really built of logs, and two clapboarded wings of one story each. It stands about a quarter of a mile from the Ohio, in a grass park having a few cherry trees in the distance, and several lawns close to the door. The park may contain forty or fifty acres, enclosed with a rail fence. A foot path worn in the grass, but not formed by art, leads from the gate to the door of the house. The floor of the house is about fifteen or eighteen inches above the grass, and three stories of increasing thickness, undressed, not built on each other, but each lying on the ground, at successive distances, serve as steps to surmount this height. The centre house has much the appearance of a log cabin. The principal room in it is coarsely finished, and the wooden fire places on the hearth. One of the wings, however, is finished like a modern house, and comfortably furnished as a drawing room. Between the park and the river a canal is forming to connect Cincinnati with the interior of the state.

Gen. Harrison was suffering from a violent headache when we arrived, but Mrs. Harrison gave us a kind welcome, and the General at length appeared. He is now sixty-seven, rather above the middle stature, and he stoops considerably. His temperament is nervous and bilious, his head is long, full average height, but remarkably broad. The anterior lobe is above an average, both in length from front to back and height, and both the observing and reflecting organs are well developed. The head is obviously flat in the region of acuity. The moral region seemed to present an average development. His eye is vivacious; and his countenance is highly expressive of thought; indeed, his whole appearance is much more that of a literary or scientific man, than a military commander. His habitations presented unequivocal indications of humble fortune: indeed I may say (and I say it without the least feeling of disrespect) of poverty; yet his manner and appearance were those of a man of the world who was familiar with the best society, and who, in the retirement of his farm at North Bend, retained the polish and appearance of a gentleman.

In making these remarks, I may appear to be trespassing beyond the limits of legitimate publication, and trenching on the privacy of domestic life; but at the time of my visit, and for many subsequent months, all the circumstances of General Harrison's conduct and condition, private as well as public, were described and discussed in almost every periodical of the United States on the noonday sun.

Immediately after dinner we retired and walked with him over part of his farm. It is his own property, and we are told extends to about 1500 acres, part of his wife's dowry. From the rising ground behind his house, the view is highly beautiful, embracing two bends of the Ohio and its picturesque bank. At first it was intended to plant on this spot the great city of the west; but it is said that the commanding officer of the district entertained an affection for the wife of a sergeant who was then stationed at Cincinnati, and this induced him to remove his troops there, from which circumstance the Iowa sprang into being. Behind the General's house is a large garden, in which was a white headed eagle with one leg. It was presented to him by a convention of his political friends. The captors of the eagle had dislocated its leg, and Dr. Thornton, the General's son-in-law, believing it to be broken, amputated it. The friend who introduced us to the General, said "General Harrison has promised to keep the eagle till the 4th of March next, when we hope he will go to the White House." "All!" said the General promptly, and in the most natural tone, "there is no other condition about that. If Mr. Van Buren abandons his mischievous policy, he may stay in the White House, and I shall remain in mine."

In the evening we left North Bend, and had a delightful drive along the right bank of the Ohio to Cincinnati. I was impressed by this visit with a strong feeling of respect for Gen. Harrison. After a long life spent in the service of his country, he lives, poor indeed, but he seems cheerful and happy. He does not conceal his poverty, nor does he make the least parade of it. He alludes to it simply as a fact, and he betrays not one emotion of envy or jealousy of any human being; and still less did he indicate any feeling of disappointed ambition.

From the New York Signal.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The President and his family—Reception of the Diplomatic Corps—Order of business at the White House—The Prospective Clamor—The Secretaries.

Washington, April 26, 1841.

Several members of President Tyler's family have arrived at the White House—namely, Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Va., (son-in-law and daughter of the President; Mr. Robert Tyler and his lady, (formerly Miss Cooper), Mrs. Tyler, (with the wife of the President, who is still in Virginia in delicate health, and Mr. John Tyler Jr., his private Secretary, will

compose the circle it will be. The President himself is distinguished for his kind and cordial manners. All who have business with him or who call to pay their respects, are pleased with their reception. Henceforth, there will be, beside that charm around the White House which the presence of young, beautiful, and accomplished woman alone can give.

The foreign Ministers speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they were received by the President when they called in a body to present their respects to him on Saturday. No man, however accustomed to Courts, could have gone through the ceremony with a higher degree of grace and dignity. In conversation, Mr. Tyler is always singularly fluent and animated, and sometimes rises even to eloquence—but in his reply to the address of the Russian Minister, in behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, and in the remarks he made to each member, there was a felicity both of thought and expression, and general appropriateness, which all observed, and which produced the most favorable impression in the representatives of foreign nations and all who were present. It was, indeed, a most interesting scene.—Several members of the Cabinet have spoken of the part the President bore in it as a model of the deportment of an American Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Tyler is fortunate in having a most methodical and industrious Private Secretary. Nothing can be more orderly than his arrangement of his father's business, and of the papers which demand his personal attention and consideration. The President himself is a man of well disciplined business habits.—He rises with the dawn; and thus has a couple or more hours clear for walk before breakfast. His first task is to clear his table—that is to dispose of all the letters and papers that have been placed there systematically arranged, by his Secretary the day or evening previous. This prevents a very troublesome kind of business from accumulating. He devotes the time from his rising till ten o'clock, (with a brief interval at eight for breakfast,) to this work. From ten to twelve o'clock he receives the visits of those who wish to see and consult him personally on business. Such persons are admitted singly, so as to allow more freedom to their intercourse. It is expected that at these interviews no one will act so improperly as to engage the President longer than is really necessary to explain his object. From twelve to two is set apart for the reception of those who call merely to pay their respects; and the drawing rooms are generally well filled at these hours. At two o'clock the Cabinet meets, and from the breaking up of the Cabinet to dinner time the President holds himself in reserve for consultation with the heads of departments, separately, on official business. The evenings are given up to free and social intercourse with those who happen to drop in. This is a very good and orderly arrangement, and by adhering to it the President is enabled to despatch a great amount of business every day.

The Globe and a few other papers of the same character continue to make an outcry about proscription. But, in truth, as I have before said, their own friends are astounded at the moderation of the Whig Administration. They did not think it conceivable that a triumphant party should be so tolerant after so decisive a victory. The principle adopted by the President and Cabinet to remove only in cases where proof can be brought of incompetency or dishonesty or partisan interference, is too strictly adhered to, for many good Whigs themselves. There is no doubt that there are many in office here who would deservedly come within this rule, however rigidly construed. But then, who is to turn them out? It is truly honorable to the Whigs of this District that, with the temptation of lucrative posts before their eyes, they refrain from taking the odious character of informers. And yet how can the Secretaries, new in their places, as they are, be expected to know those early who are obnoxious to the charge of partisan interference? In due time the evidence, doubtless, will be presented in a tangible shape, and the delinquents will then be removed. Thus far the removals have been few in number, and some of the more important of the followers of the Whig camp think that they have reason to complain that their adversaries should be suffered to remain so long in the offices they have abused.

Whoever imagines that the Secretaries have any basis just now would find himself greatly mistaken, could he contemplate the reality.—Go, for example, into the War department.—You will find the Secretary there busily engaged from an early hour in the morning till late at night. During a great part of the day his room is a sort of Chancery Court, and he is called to decide upon a succession of old, intricate cases of claims which have been brought up to him on appeal from the accounting officers—many of them involving thousands and thousands of dollars. He has to weigh the evidence, and give a conscientious and deliberate judgment. Then comes the ordinary business of the department—the appointments and transfers—besides cabinet consultations, &c. Be assured his is no bed of roses. This is but a sample. The other heads of departments are no better off.

NAVAL ANECDOTE. There are many incidents in the early Naval History of our country worth preserving, among which is the following anecdote of the heroic Tingey. When he commanded the *Ganges*, in 1770, being off the Cape Nicola Mole, he was boarded by a boat from the English Frigate, *Surprise*, and all the Englishmen on board were demanded, and all so permission to examine the protection of the American seamen. Capt. Tingey returned the following manly and noble answer: "A

public ship carries no protection for her men but her flag. I do not expect to succeed in a contest with you, but I will die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship."

The crew gave three hearty cheers, hastened with alacrity to their quarters, and called for Yankee Doodle. The Captain of the *Surprise* on hearing of the determination of the *Ganges*, chose rather to pursue his course, than to do battle for dead men.

Revolutionary Anecdotes. A story is told of a sergeant who travelled through the woods of New Hampshire, on his way to the American army, which will show the character of the Indians. He had twelve men with him. Their route was far from any settlement; and they were obliged in the night to camp in the woods. The sergeant had seen a good deal of the Indians, and understood them well. Early in the afternoon, one day, as they were marching on over bogs, swamps and brooks, under the great maple trees, a body of Indians, more than their own numbers, rushed out upon a hill in front of them.

They appeared to be pleased at meeting with the sergeant and his men. They considered them their best friends. For themselves they had taken up the hatchet for the Americans, and would scalp and strip those rascally English for their like so many wild cats.

"How do you do?" (meaning, brother, said one; and "How do you do?" said another; and so they went about slinking under the sergeant and his twelve men.

They went off at last; and the sergeant having marched a mile or two, halted his men and addressed them thus: "My brave fellows, we must use all possible caution, or before morning we shall all be dead men. You are amazed; but depend upon me, these Indians have tried to lull suspicion. You will see more by and by."

They concluded finally to adopt the following scheme for defence. They encamped for the night near a stream of water, which protected them from behind. A large oak was felled and a brilliant fire kindled. Each man cut a log of wood about the size of his body, rolled it up nicely in his blanket, and put his hat on the end of it, and laid it before the fire, so that the enemy might take it for a man. Thirteen logs were fitted out in this manner, representing the sergeant and his twelve men. They then placed themselves with loaded guns, behind the fallen trees. By this time it was dark, but the fire was kept burning till midnight. The sergeant knew that if they ever came, they would come now.

A tall Indian was seen through the glimmering of the fire, which was getting low. He moved towards them, skulking as an Indian always does. He seemed to suspect at first that a guard might be watching, but seeing none, he came forward more, rested on his feet, and was seen to move his finger as he counted the thirteen men sleeping, as he supposed, by the fire. He counted them again and retired. Another came up and did the same. Then the whole, sixteen in number, came up and glared silently at the logs, till they seemed satisfied they were fast asleep. Presently they took aim, fired the whole number of guns upon the logs, yelled the war-whoop, and rushed forward to murder and scalp their supposed victims.—They were fired upon by the sergeant and his party, and not one of the Indians was left to tell the story of that night. The sergeant and his party reached the army in safety.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

St. Louis, April 18, 1841.

The city is this morning in the greatest state of excitement that I ever saw. Some robbers last night entered the store of Messrs. Simms and Robertson, and murdered two clerks, after which they took what they could find and set fire to the building; this morning that elegant store lies a heap of smoking ruins. Collier & Pettit's banking house, being in the same building, is also consumed.

The two young men were of the greatest respectability, and their loss is mourned by all.—Several thousand people are at this moment standing round the ruins, to pick up the remains of Mr. Baker; the other, Mr. Weaver, was found with his face much cut by a Bowie knife, and a pistol shot over the eye. They were both, I believe, from New York.

Another man was killed by the falling of the walls. The citizens met this morning and offered a reward of \$5,000. Every boat leaving the port is boarded by the police officers; one has just returned with a suspected man.

Since the above was in type we have received the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d, from which we copy the following:—

We are indebted to Messrs. Bowen and Hibberd for a copy of the following proclamation, brought by the Brazil just in from St. Louis:—

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas the counting house of William G. Pettit, in the city of St. Louis, was last night robbed and set fire to, and two young men murdered by burglars; the above reward of five thousand dollars will be paid by the city of St. Louis for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the acts, or for such information, or a proportion part of the said sum for any one or more of them.

JOHN D. DAGGETT.

April 1, 1841. Mayor of the city of St. Louis.

Gambling away a daughter. "A few days since," says the Journal de la Meuse, "an inhabitant at Void, playing at billiards, stalked the hand of his only daughter, a handsome girl of nineteen, against his adversary. The insubordinate father lost, and the winner has since insisted on payment, claiming the young lady, fortune and all, or else a sufficient indemnity. The young lady, however, objects to the validity of the bargain, and gaming debts cannot be enforced by law."